by Ray Ashi, president; Raviny, vice-presi-

does not contain the whole of the Mishna; 1

other distinction, the Babylonian Talmud is

excellence-the standard authority. It will

or completion, which is the comment. The

in six volumes, folio; the Talmud is generally

in twelve volumes, folio. The best edition i

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : MAY 18, 1878.

INJURIOUS PREJUDICES. While patriots are endeavoring to eradicate race prejudices, they should make an effort to efface the still more damaging prejudices which demagogues are laboring to create between classes. We can never become a homogeneous people so long as the country is made up of warring, jarring factions, all clamorous for class legislation and laboring to array class against class. In times of elections, the foreign element meet together for the purpose of demanding a representation upon the ticket. This is to be deplored, as it is nothing but know-nothingism in another shape. If persisted in, it will force native-born citizens to band together and claim their share of the offices on account of their nativity. One class are found larrayed against the newspapers, and gabble about a prostituted press. Such slanders, if persisted in, will force the newspapers to combine for self-protection. Men in sickness send swift messengers for the physicians, whose bills they never pay; and when in health take a malicious delight in warring upon the quacks. Lawyers are charged with all the litigation by the rascals they have saved from the penitentiary. The lawyers are accused of multiplying litigation for selfish purposes, just as the physician is accused of producing maladies and making his patient unnecessarily sick for and illustrating his skill for restoring to health a dying patient. The laboring man is hostile to the capital which gives him employment; and the communists, the pariahs of society, are warring upon all classes, and are ready to war uron each other. This growing antagonism between classes and professions sickens the heart of every lover of his country. These virulent and revolutionary jealousies, suspicions and hatreds between classes are inculcated by de signing demagogues, who appeal the prejudices of men for the purpose of securing office. Unless the American people call a halt, and put !down all class prejudices a spirit of discord will be fostered which will Mexicanize our government, and cause it to share the fate which has overtaken other nations made up of antagonistic classes. There is need for the lawyer, the physician, the mechanic, the ing harmoniously in their respective spheres with the return of better times. In the great battle of life all classes should enter the contest, "distinct as the billows but one as the sea"-distinct in their determination to elevate themselves and their professions, but one in the opinion that the American Union can never be made imperishable, great and the sea." Classer, professions and various avocations in their respective spheres, are not only legitimate, but necessary to society. They make a symmetrical civilization, and a

harmonious and happy whole. HOW TO ADVERTISE. Business men who have tried all sorts of expedients for making known their wants. unite in the opinion that, after all, the news paper is the most efficient medium. At nearly every man's door in this city are deposited during the day and night advertising hand-bills. These are never read. Indeed they are regarded as a nuisance, and are swept away with the other accumulated trash. In discussing the superiority of the newspaper for communication between the advertiser who has goods to sell and the consumer, the New York World says: "It is the ty, and appeals to all with equal certainty of a respectful and regular hearing. It is some thing more than the church door or market the frequenters of that particular locality will see-something more than the town-crier to call it to chance passers in the street; it is a memorandum book always lying open to one's hand, and a friend whose advice is sought on every subject and at all times. Whether its regular or its accidental constituency is the more valuable at times, who shall say? Certain it is that it gives both to its patrons, and that its patrons find them alike of service. As compared with journals of less frequent circulation, the superiority as a medium of advertisirg of the daily newspaper is at once and easily apparent. It gives a wider circulation and a more varied one, since the readers of a weekly paper devoted to the propagation of certain particular ideas, religious, social or political, or to the collection of certain species of news or literature, must of necessity be people of one class and no other. The daily newspaper further gives six lusty raps on its nail, while the weekly can only give one thump, and it is this constant hammering that drives home the nail. Finally, the shaft of the daily newspaper is winged with the sensation of the day, whether it is Tweed's the subject plain, and especially if the little and the oral law, or the Mishna. The latter death, or Conkling's interview, or the Floriession, and that sensation carries daily abroad to thousands of people outside of its regular sphere. This all great advertisers have recognized, for they have begun their work in the daily press, and only employed auxiliary mediums after the foundations of business and fortune had been laid broad and deep. It is, indeed, rather a compliment to the daily newspaper that the quack, the swindler or the disreputable advertiser has to resort to other channels. It does not pay these folks to advertise in a first-class medium, for there they come into competition with responsible dealers. When a customer is only desired that he may be cheated, as he will nover return, it is not advisible that it should cost too much to ensare him, or that he should learn that there are other people more reputable in the same line of business. But, after all, the only lamp for the advertiser's feet is experience. If other men have found that advertising pays and pays best in the daily newspaper; that not only is expenditionally as a pear of the two colored methodist conterences in Georgia to pay fifteen hundred dollars a year, or three thousand dollars between them. The bishops seldom come south, and the reformers say "they do no good when they do come, but only ask for money." It is declared that they get nearly fifty thousand dollars a year form all the coldaily newspaper; that not only is expendi-

-then dealers who desire a like measure o uccess need have no doubt upon the matter. The following is the testimony obtained by W. W. Sharpe & Co. from some great houses with whose name and character New Yorkers are familiar. Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., publishers, say: We have tried almost every sort of medium

advertising, and long ago became convinced that the results were largely in favor the fresh and varied columns of the news-Messrs. John Duncan's Sons, agents for the Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, say: An experience of many years has demon-

trated to us the great value and benefit de-

rived from carefully prepared and properly displayed advertisements in well-established and influential newspapers. Messrs. Lord & Taylor, the eminent dry goods house, regarding the value of newspaper advertising, say:

Of all the methods open to the merchant for advertising his business, an experience of nearly half a century enables us to unhesitatingly declare in favor of the newspaper. It is, without exception, the most economical, persistent, painstaking and successful canbusiness firm can secure for the purpose of he maing their goods to the attenion of the consuler r.

Such witnesses as these are entitled to be istened to by reason of their station, which enables them to speak with authority; also because they give the best and most practical proof of their convictions in the symmetrical levelopment of their advertising branch with every other necessary branch of their busiless. When their evidence is all to the same effect it may be accepted as conclusive; their experiments having uniformly resulted in success, their example may be safely and advantageously followed.

The advantages that have resulted from the opening to the gulf made by the levees have been so decided, and the commerce of the rivers so much extended in consequence, that it is strongly felt that the navigation of the river itself must be so improved as to make the advantages of the jetties fully available. The extension of river navigation adds to the value of lands upon its banks, and it becomes doubly important, therefore, that the splendid alluvial lands on its lower course should be rescued from overflow and be put in a condition to add to the revenues and wealth of the nation. The plan proposed by Captain Eads of bringing the entire iver to an approximate width, by that means equally available for the purpose of renderbe required to the established hight of the levees, for the river bed will not keep rising higher, as it did under the old levee system, but the bottom will cut out as it has done at the original text of the bible should be amended by the Vulgate. Unscrupulous renegades from Judaism advocated this the jetties, and so secure the lands adjacent bringing the people along the whole river and weight of votes and influence that are irresistible. The west and the south along the position of things to be united, and to be nited is undeniably to effect their purpose. Of course there are persons who, from prevent such a union. Some parties, wedded by habit to the old levee system, spite of its flagrant defects, would hold up the old plan of having the lower river people clamoring for levees, while those on the in spite of the demonstration afforded by the great jetty experiments, would try Humphrey and Abbott's "outlet" plan. They would draw off a portion of the waters of the river at various intervals, and by decreasing the volume expect to prevent overflow. Were the bottom and sides of the river solid, and the water flowing in it pure, the plan would do, but as the river is constituted by nature it would infallibly fail. The amount of sediment carried by the river depends exactly on supreme importance in this connection-let him put a couple of tea-

the motion slower, and more and more sand will fall to the bottom. This experiment suspension by the river is exactly proportioned, other things being equal, to the speed certain rate, and of course carrying the water that was in the river is drawn off, leaving the remainder to flow on along the usual partially lost, the water flows with less rapidity-a diminution of speed that in some degree neutralizes the effect of the outlet as a was the case with the experiment in the tumbler, the decrease of speed in the current is accompanied with a fall to the bottom of a portion of the sediment held in suspension. The result of this is a shoaling of the water, the bottom being less distant from the surface than before. That this is actually the effect of outlets upon the stream was strikingly manifested by the crevasse known as Jump and Cubit's gap, where about wenty per cent, of the water in the river lows out of its channel. A few miles below, since the crevasse occurred, the depth of the river has been reduced one-fourth, being thirty feet where before it was forty. As the agitation of the levee and river improvement subject proceeds, our readers will hear much about the "outlet" system. If we have made will be free from having "dust thrown into their eyes" in connection with it. They will know the outlet system is based upon a false hypothesis, and they will see that Captain

Eads's plan is scientific in its foundation and practical in its details. A New Colored Methodist Church. A new denomination of the colored Methodists, styled the Southern Methodist church, has been started at Atlanta, Georgia, by members of the regular colored Methodist nurch, which extends all over the country. They allege as a cause for separation that the burdens inflicted upon them by the national church were unequal and upjust, and they complain that they do not get a fair share of the honors and privileges. There are, they say, six colored bishops in the church, every one of whom lives in the north, and they require each of the two colored Methodist conture in this direction judicious when it is a fifty thousand dollars a year from all the colored Methodists in the south, though it is not

WORKS OF THE RABBINS.

The Talmud and Other Jewish Books A Supposed Dangerous Work, and What was Done to Suppress it -The Great Changes Wrought by Time.

How the Talmud Originated and of wh it Consists-The Tea Targums or Interpretations of Scripture -The Masora and Ca-

New York Times, 12th: Like the worthy

capuchin friar, who completely subdued his

opponent by a learned quotation from "Rabbi Talmud," there are doubtless many, even in this age of general intelligence and information, who unhesitatingly believe that the Talmud is not a book, but a man. Strange as it may appear, the average newspaper reader knows but little of the peculiar tenets and religious belief of his Jewish fellow-citizens, and still less of the wonderful works which for centuries have been cherished by that denomination with a veneration almoequal to that in which the bible itself is held by the civilized world. To the majority of scholars even, and to the masses of the Jews themselves, these celebrated writings are known only by name, or, at best, by the occasional references to them which appear from time to time in the literature of the period. Until within a comparatively recen date the popular prejudice against the Jews extended also to their literature, which, being regarded as the chief cause of the obstinacy with which they cling to their ancestral and supposed soul-destroying faith, was, by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of the christian church, deemed dangerous to the spiritual welfare of the public and was accordingly preached as being unfit to read. The Talmud, as the representative of this class of presumed pernicious writings, was especially an object of hatred and persecution. Emanuel Deutsch, one of its latest and ablest vindicators, asserts that 'Justinian, who, as early as 553 A.D., honored it by a special interdictory; Novella, down to Clement VIII, and later-a space of over a thousand years-both the secular and spiritual powers, kings and emperors, popes and anti-popes, vied with each other in hurl ing anathemas and bulls and edicts of wholesale confiscation and conflagration against his luckless book. Then, within a period of less than fifty years—and these forming the latter half of the sixteenth century—it was publicly burned no less than six different times, and securing a regular flow of the current, and as a result a regular carrying off of the sediment held in suspension by the that not in single copies, but wholesale, by the wagon-load." Notwithstanding this united attempt of nearly all christendom at its extermination, this "damnable book" water, and a regular depth without shoals or bars. The excellence of the plan presses in the dominions of the Cresof Captain Eads is that his system which cent sent forth numerous copies, many has proved so successful in the jetties, is of which found their way back to those coun tries from which the work had been exiled ing the river navigable at all seasons where unobstructed by ice, and for scouring out ish blandishments and Jewish gold, connived the shoaly places, and giving an even slope at the reproduction of the book. The church, longer occur. In this way no addition will Talmud and the whole of Jewish literature from their supposed evils and impurities. At

scheme, for who could better undertake the permanently and satisfactorily. This plan of Captain Eads has also the excellent quality of would be most likely to know all the baneful and blaspheming passages which poisoned its tributaries into alliance upon the subject, the Jewish mind against the teachings of the so that they will come before congress with a church. Thus the most absurd and ludicrous alterations were made in the text. When, for example, the censor found some ancien rivers have only to fully to understand the or by Jupiter of Rome, he at once concluded that the Roman must be a christian, the capitol the Vatican, and Jupiter the pope. Accordingly, he struck out Rome and substituted or self-interest, desire Persia, Babel, or any other place that he could think of. In like manner, whenever the word "Gentile" occurred, it mattered not to the erudite censor whether the "Gentile" was good or bad, whether he resided in Rome christian in disguise, and so the word was ple clamoring for levees, while those on the upper stream were straining their energies for improved navigation facilities. So divided, both would fail. Others there are who, with thus mutilating the work, but strove liligently to stir up and rekindle the popular ndignation against it in order to envoke new decree for its extermination. Foremost among these traitors was the notorious Pfetfercorp, who, in the latter half of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Emperor Max-

imilian, endeavored to rouse the whole of Germany against the Talmud, and at length succeeded in having a decree issued for its confiscation. Before it was burned, however, the renowned Reuchlin, one of the most learned christians of the time, and an emi nent Hebraist, was appointed on the committhe speed of the current. If the reader would tee which was to justify the emperor's deset to work patiently examining the book, and and it is supreme importance in this connection—let him put a couple of tea-poonfuls of sand in a tumbler, then fill a persecution and fearful suffering, gave rise hird of the glass with water. Shake the to a contest which spread all over Europe, glass and a certain amount of sand will be healthful reformation which finally shook taken up by the water. Shake harder and the papal structure to its very foundation. more sand will be taken up. Gradually make Talmud this time, instead of perishing in the flames, went through its first complete edition at Venice, and in the same year, 1520 A. D., Martin Luther burned the pope's bull shows that the amount of sediment held in at Wittenberg. It must not be suppose however, that the great German reformer was friendly either to the Jews or their writings. with which the water moves. Now let us was in his struggle with the superstitution of On the contrary, sincere and zealous as he apply this to the outlet plan. At a certain | the Catholic church, he was only half emanpart of the river the current is running at a cipated from the fatal errors of theological bigotry, and savagely proposed that all Jew-ish synagogues, schools, houses, prayer-books, amount of sediment due to that rate. Then and Talmuds should be burned; that the occurs an outlet from which a portion of the rabbis should be forbidden, under penalty of death, to give instruction; that the youth of both sexes should be compelled to do manual labor; that the right of protection on the channel. But the quantity of water being highways should be denied to all Jews; that essened, the impetus the whole exerted is they be lodged in stables like gypsies; all of which was to be done "for the glory of our Lord and christianity." The contrast between the past and the present is, indeed, as strikgree neutralizes the effect of the outlet as a ing as it is gratifying. The Jews and liminisher of the danger of overflow. As and while the former, in almost all civilized countries, are enjoying the full rights of citi-zenship, the latter is fast becoming the cynosure of scholastic observers, the cyclopean work to which reference is made for information upon nearly all subjects in the realm of modern learning. So marvelous is the change which has been wrought by the hand of time that, while in 1286 Honorius IV wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury admonishing him to see that nobody read that "damnable book," since "all other evils flow out of it," in 1873 the archbishop of Canterbury visited the college of Sir Moses Monteflore at Rams-

work, and evinced considerable interest and pleasure in all that he saw and heard in that institution. The principal compilations of the rabbis are the Talmuds, the Targums the Digests, the Scriptural Commentaries the Masora, and the Cabara. According to the teachings of orthodox Judaism there are experiment we describe is tried, our readers of these consists of the traditionary explagiven by God to Moses during the forty days the legislator spent on Mount Sinai; by Moses transmitted orally to Joshua and his cotemporaries, by them to the elders, who in turn communicated them to the prophets, from whom the members of the great Sanhedrim received them, and thus they were handed down from generation to generation until about one hundred and fifty years after the destruction of the second tem ple, when the president of the Sanhedrim, Rabbi Judah the prince, surnamed Hakkadosh, or the holy, fearing that in consequence of the dispersion of the Jews and the decline of literature the oral law would eventually become lost, conceived and executed the task of reducing it to writing. It is this work which is known by the name of the Mishna, and which forms the primary element of the Talmud. It is divided into six sections, which are respectively subdivided into eleven, twelve, seven, ten, eleven and twelve chap-

gate, founded chiefly for the study of that

nundred thousand dollars. Paris, Ill., May 17: A fire yesterday burned several buildings on the west side of the square, P. V. Greer's building being the ters, the whole containing five hundred and twenty-four paragraphs. The compilation of this work was most probably completed about the year 200 to 230 A. D. As soon as the Mishna was committed to writing, it was received universally by the Jewish people, and regarded by them as an authentic book the public works. of the law, of equal importance to the Penta-

A STRANGE CASE. Talmud is the Gemara, which consists of expositions and comments on the Mishne a: we'll as many other subjects connect d with Jewish literature and theology. It con-Discovery of New Proof Tending to Show the Innocence of Three Men tains, likewise, valuable treaties on philoso-Doomed to Death on Circumphy, ethics, mathematics, astronomy, chrostantial Evidence. nogoly, medicine, and, in fact, nearly all the branches of the different sciences and arts

known at present. The Gemara was com-New York Herald special. menced by the Rabbins Gamaliel and Simeon, ATLANTA, GA., May 12.—Some months ago the *Herald* contained a remarkable story the two sons of Rabbi Judah the Holy, and was completed and compiled into one body f the conviction of two men for murder upon circumstantial evidence and the subsequ dent, and their colleagues of the academy at discovery of new evidence that stayed the Sora, in Babylon, about the year 500 A. D. This is called the Talmud Bably, or Babylo-nian Talmud, in contradistinction to the Talexecution of the first conviction. An important discovery just made revives this story and shows how unreliable the strongest cirmud Yerashalmi, or Jerusalem Talmud, year ago Mr. Rozier, a well-to-do merchant which was compiled about two hundred years prior to the other by Rabbi Jochanan, the chief of the Jews of Palestine. This Talmud of Sparta, Georgia, was murdered while walking from his store to his house. His body was discovered by the town marshal comprises a much smaller number of deci-Griggs, and two men named Lovett and sions than the latter Talmud of Babylon; it is written in the peculiar dialect of Judea, and is exceedingly difficult to be understood. Barnes, who reported it to the family of the deceased. The murdered man had been struck with some heavy blunt instrument It is the less esteemed of the two, and consethat forced his skull in without breaking quently the less studied and quoted. When-Suspicion fell upon the marshal and his ever the term "Talmud" is used without any olleagues, and a detective was sent for to work the case up. The circumstantial eviunderstood. It is this which is the study par dence against them was very strong. Their stories did not fit each other, and were proved therefore, be evident that the Talmud consists by the facts to have been false in some parof two elements, viz : the Mishna, or oral ticulars. For instance, they claimed that they were in a saloon when the door was pushed open and Mr. Rozier, bleeding and law, which is the text, and the Gemara, Mishna is frequently printed separately, with staggering, showed himself and said that he and without commentaries, and is usually found had been murdered; that he then staggered back to the place where he was first attacked and there died. The detective then showed said to be that printed at Berlin and Frankthat it would have been impossible for the wounded man to have walked this distance without staining the ground and the door with the blood which was then pouring from him. The friends of the accused then showed two spots on the edge of the saloon, but the detective proved that they were left by a negro boy who had cut his foot with a piece of

fort in 1715. The second series of rabbinical works are known under the name of the Targums. This is a Chaldaic word, and means translation or interpretation, and is used to designate the East-Aramdean or Chaldaic captivity of the scriptures. After the Babylonish captivity it was the practice to rende the law from the pure Hebrew, in which it was regularly read every Sabbath in the syn-agogues in the Chaldaic dialect, because the majority of the people had but an imperfect knowledge of the biblical Hebrew. Of these l'argums there are ten extant. The first is the Targum of Onkelos, written about the time of the birth of Christ. It is a strictly that he did have tobacco. And upon literal version of the original text of the Hebrew Pentateuch. The second is the Targum of Jonathan Ben Uzziel, on the books pocket. The question then arose as to how Griggs knew that Rozier had tobacco in his of Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings, called the *former* prophets, and Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets, called pocket. With a hundred such slight links as this was the chain of circumstancial evithe latter prophets. This Targum is not so dence forged, and the unfortunate men were much a version as a paraphrase, and conconvicted and condemned. A witness was tams, besides the text, many stories and legends which are not of much credit to the work. The author also introduced that swore that he was sleeping in the house opposite which Rozier was murdered; that he heard the scuffling, the was nearly cotemporary with Onke heavy blows and the fall of the body. los, and is said to have been educated in the then heard a sound as of dragging it away, school of Hillel, the grandfather of Gamaliel accompanied by groans, and was about to get at whose feet the Apostle Paul used to sit. up and go out, when he plainly recognize The third is the Targum of the pseudo Jona-Griggs's voice, and knowing that he was the marshal supposed he was simply dragging than, so called from its having been errone ously attributed to the former author. Its some drunken fellow to the lockup, and he style and diction, however, are quite different went back to bed. He was subsequently from those of Jonathan Ben Uzziel, and beawakened by the return of the scufflers, the sides it introduces occurrences long subse repetition of groans and curses, and the gen-eral alarm. He was an intelligent witness quent to the time of that writer. It is un-certain who was its real author. The fourth and was certain that he had recognized is the Jerusalem Targum, written in the dia-Griggs's voice. The case was very skillfully worked up by Mr. Monaghan (detective) an lect which was spoken by the Jews after the return from the Babylonish captivity. Al-though the author and date of it are unit seemed that there was no possible escape for the doomed men. The case was carried to known, it is not likely that it was written the supreme court and judgment of the court below was affirmed. Just here some startearlier than the seventh nor later than the ninth century. It is a paraphrase of the Penling developments were made. Detective Murphy received a letter from the wife of tateuch, but not complete, as whole verses and sometimes chapters are omitted. It is probable that it was composed by several auin the most pitiable terms against the con The fifth is the Targum of Rabbi Joseph, the knew him to be innocent. Touched by Blind, who ruled an academy in Syria during letter Mr. Murphy determined to look the fourth century. This is a paraphrase on the books of Chronicles in the Jerusalemean the case, and went down to Sparta for that purpose. He was speedily satisfied that a dialect. The sixth Targum is on the Psalm good case had not been made out against Griggs and his fellows, and he went to work Proverbs and Job, and is written in such a mixed style, being replete Syriac, Greek and Latin words unintelligible except belonging to Howe's London circus, which the most learned. While it is ascribed to Rabbi Joseph, there are many who assert was then summering at Augusta, Georgia, that it is not his composition, and that the had been in Sparta and had disappeared during the night. He became satisfied from sev-eral small circumstances that these men were true author is unknown. The seventh Targum is on the five Megilloth, viz., Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations connected in some way with Rozier's murder. This supposition explained what had and Esther, is in the Jerusalemean dialect, hitherto been inexplicable-namely, the naand could not have been written earlier than the sixth century. The author of this also is

which are evidently of late date, and their authors uncertain. Many of these Targums have been published in Latin, and some of Targums are on the Book of Esther, all of them are to be tound in Buxdorf's Hebrew bible and in the London Polyglot. The third series of writings are the "Digests of Hebrew" Jurisprudence, or Abridgements of the Mishna and Gemara." The chief of these, highly esteemed by christians as well as Jews, is the celebrated work of Maimonides, "Yad Chazakah, or the Strong The learned writer has in this work systematically abbreviated and explained in pure and elegant Hebrew the entire Talmud Of the "Commentaries on the Scriptures which form the fourth division of the rab binical writings, the most celebrated are those of Rabbis Solomon Jarchi, Abram Aben Ezra, David Kimchi, Moses Bar Nachman, Levi Ben Gersom, Saadias and Isaac Abarbanel. Separate editions have been published of these commentaries, but most of them will be found in the bibles published by Bomberg and Buxdorf. The fifth division is the Masora, which is simply a system o criticism invented by Jewish theologians to preserve the true reading of the text. Of all the comments ever written on the bible, there is none more particular and extensive than this. Not only are the chapters and sections numbered by this system, but also the verses, words and letters of the text. All the irregularities which may have accidentally occurred in the very formation of the letters are carefully noted, and reasons assigned for them. The compilation of these criticisms is said to have commenced about the time of the Maccabees, and to have continued to about the year 1030 A. D. The Cabala is the sixth and last division of the works of the rabbins. This is a mystical method of explaining the law, and is also reputed to have been delivered by God himself to Moses, and by him handed down to posterity traditionally in the same way as the Mishna. By this peculiar mystical science, it is claimed that the law is sufficient to instruct the adept in every art and science. The principal cabalistical work is the book of Zohar

the description of the two circus men who were accused of the killing. Mr. Murphy also proved that the last heard of the circus

men after they left Augusta on their trip after the murder was that they had turned up in Mobile. They would have had to pass through Albany in making this trip. It is

Oh! he was a sweet young lithesome man, And he moved with a tender grace, And a smile like the sweep of an angel's wing Played over his fair young face. fine cheering qualities and excellence and lasting char-acter of excelering and favoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plus. Sold by all dealers. Sent for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mirs., Petersburg, Va. ANTISTROPE. "I bring," he said, and the editor bowed,
For he loved the fair young thing—
"I bring," he murmured, "a poet's song,
A lay of the balmy spring.","

Then the editor grabbed his cross cut saw, And the nail grab all the same; The big sledge-hammer, the long crow-bar, And the club with the terrible name. CATASTROPE. He sawed him in two and flattened him out, He tore out each quivering lung. He pinned him up to the sanctum wall; So scattered, and yet so young.

CLIMAX.

said to have been the composition of Rabb

Simeon Ben Jochai, who died about the year 120 A. D. Many believe, however, that it is

of much later date. Of all the Talmudical

and rabbinical writings which have been

enumerated, the reformers of the Jewish

fold entertain but one opinion. They hold that these works are not of divine origin, nor

have their enactments any binding force, ex-

cept in so far as all good doctrines, recom-

nendations and views should be accepted

when harmonizing with reason and truth

They reject entirely the claim of the plenary inspiration of the Talmud, or any of the

other writings, and maintain that they are

simply the production of men of very inge-nious and often highly cultivated minds. As

such they deal with them as they would with

any ancient or modern work, judging them by their intrinsic worth, valuing them for

whatever merit they may contain, and pay-

ing them that proper respect and attention to which their antiquity and the subjects upon

CANTASTOPTHIS.

STROPE.

which they treat entitles them.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 17: The banking-house of Joseph Brown, of this city, closed its doors to-day. An assignment has been made for the benefit of depositors, who are principally of the poorer class. Brown claims that the assets are fifty thousand dollars in excess of the liabilities, which amount to one

principal one. Total loss, sixteen thousand dollars; insurance, nine thousand dollars. The Hague, May 17: The chambers passed a bill authorizing the loan of forty-three mil-lion guilders to cover the deficits to complete

question of building up a business, but when the customers thus invited have been retained by fair dealing, courtesy and integrity asserted that they use all this fund for themselves. The Atlanta reformers announce a purpose to labor earnestly to support and extend the public schools in Palestine, and also in Babylon. The second element of the same binding and sacred authority. It was accordingly taught in all the public schools in Palestine, and also in Babylon. The second element of the same binding and sacred authority. It was accordingly taught in all the public schools in Palestine, and also in Babylon. The second element of the also in Babylon. The second element of the tend any more sittings of that assembly.

glass. In recounting the articles found in Mr. Rozier's pockets his son was interrupted by Griggs, who said, "He also had some to-bacco there." The boy denied that his father carried tobacco. Griggs, who had not seen investigation it was found that, con-trary to usual custom, the deceased had started home with a piece of tobacco in his

ture of the wound by which Rozier's head had been crushed in without the skull being broken. A sandbag used about a circus tent and this ugly weapon is frequently used by circus fakirs, whose object is usually to simply stun a man, that they may rob him and get away. A blow delivered too heavily puld crush the skull in. Murphy at once want to work on the circus, which was then traveling through Canada. He soon made out a case against two employes of the circus, through the story of a tent-pitcher named

Enright. This man said that his two palhad gone up the road on the day of the mur der, and had returned the next day loade down with swag. They brought a pistol and watch, said Enright, which he described that they tallied exactly with the artic taken from Rozier's body when he was killed. At Cleveland, Ohio, Murphy arrested Enright and took him back to Georgia, where he made his statement in a clear and convincing manner. His evidence was not sufficient however, to clear the condemned men, al though it effected a stay in the proceed ings. Through the publication of Enright's confession the two circus men, then near Washington, escaped arrest. The two detectives, Monaghan and Murphy, have since been engaged with the case, Monaghan insisting that Griggs and his comrades were the guilty men, and Murphy insisting that the circus fakirs had done the bloody work. The whole of Sparta is divided on the ques tion, and the problem was unsolved, and ap-parently unsolvable, when suddenly new de-velopments were made. Neither detective had been able to get sight of the pistol and watch stolen from Mr. Rozier's body after the murder. Of course the discovery of other of these articles, if they could be traced back, would settle the question of guilt. Consequently descriptions of them have been fre-quently sent out, and the most searching inquiry made for them. At last the watch turns up, and in a way that certainly seems to be "settling." A negro named Alfred Cook, living in Albany, Georgia, showed a watch to some one, who was astonished at his having such a fine one. Upon investigation it was proved that he had the watch from a couple of tramps who were going through the country toward Alabama. This purchase was made a few days after the date of the Rozier murder. It was sent to Sparta and identi-fied as the watch that Rozier had worn at the time of his murder. The description of the tramps who sold Cook the watch tallies with

impossible to say what the effect of this new and unexpected testimony will be, as it has not yet been generally made public. I send it to you in advance of its public use, and will advise you of its effect. A more remarkable case than this has been, and promises to be, never went to a jury.

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on another tack. He discovered that on the day of the murder a number of roughs, then belonging to Howe's London circus, which

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